

# PAKISTAN – COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #1, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2015

JANUARY 22, 2015

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**1.4  
million**

Estimated Number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPk) Province

Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – November 2014

**27,867**

Estimated Number of Families Newly Displaced from the Bara Sub-District of FATA's Khyber Agency Following a Government of Pakistan (GoP) Military Operation Launched in October

FATA Disaster Management Authority (FDMA) – December 2014

**107,873**

Estimated Total Number of Families Displaced from Khyber Agency Due to Insecurity

FDMA – December 2014

**74,400**

Estimated Number of Families Displaced from FATA's North Waziristan Agency (NWA) Following a GoP Military Operation Launched in June

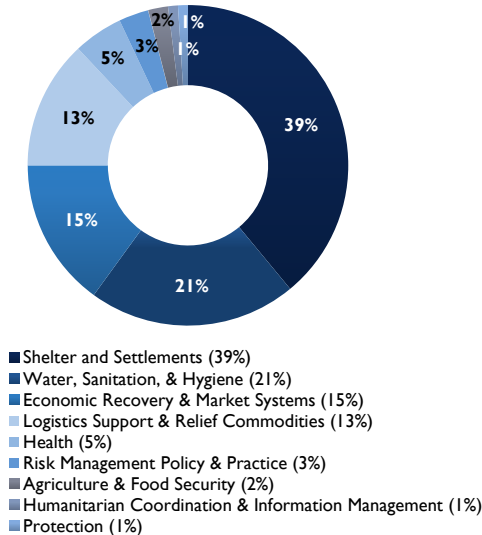
GoP – November 2014

**1.74  
million**

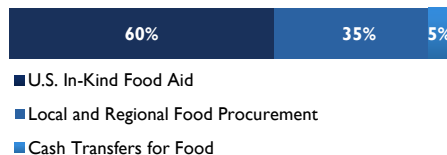
Estimated Number of People Affected by Prolonged Drought in Southeastern Pakistan

The Assessment Capacities Project (ACAPS) – January 2015

## USAID/OFDA<sup>1</sup> Funding BY SECTOR IN FY 2014 & FY 2015



## USAID/FFP<sup>2</sup> FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2014 & FY 2015



## HIGHLIGHTS

- USAID/FFP commits \$30 million to the UN World Food Program (WFP) to support food assistance activities in Pakistan
- USAID/OFDA responds to humanitarian needs in NWA through the Responding to Pakistan's Internally Displaced (RAPID) fund
- Poliovirus vaccination campaigns target previously inaccessible areas of FATA

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO PAKISTAN IN FY 2014 & FY 2015

USAID/OFDA	\$15,438,976
USAID/FFP	\$102,789,150
State/PRM <sup>3</sup>	\$14,800,000
<b>\$133,028,126</b>	
TOTAL USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN	

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- A GoP military operation launched in October 2014 targeting militant groups in Bara displaced nearly 27,900 families—bringing the total number of families displaced from Khyber Agency to approximately 108,000 according to FDMA. Most families that fled relocated to other areas of FATA and neighboring KPk.
- Beginning in mid-January, the FDMA plans to initiate the repatriation of an estimated 55,000 families to five areas of Bara deemed safe for return by the GoP.
- Severe drought conditions in Tharparkar District and surrounding areas in Sindh Province have adversely impacted crops and livestock, exacerbating chronic food insecurity and malnutrition in southeastern Pakistan.
- To date in FY 2015, USAID has provided more than \$32 million to respond to the complex emergency in Pakistan, including \$30 million from USAID/FFP to support emergency food assistance activities.

<sup>1</sup> USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

<sup>2</sup> USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

## DISPLACEMENT, INSECURITY, AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- In October 2014, the GoP launched a military operation targeting militant groups in Bara that resulted in nearly 27,900 families fleeing the sub-district and registering as IDPs for the first time, according to FDMA—the GoP agency charged with responding to natural and man-made disasters in FATA. As of December 9, FDMA reported that approximately 108,000 families remained displaced from Khyber Agency due to insecurity. Of the total IDPs, more than 60 percent are children.
- While the majority of IDPs from Bara fled to KPK's Peshawar District, some families relocated to other nearby parts of FATA and KPK. OCHA estimates that 90 percent of IDPs are residing outside of camps, often with relatives or in rented houses. Remaining IDP populations have sought shelter in the Jalozai IDP camp located in Nowshera District, KPK. As of December, humanitarian agencies and the GoP had provided 14,000 displaced families from Bara with food assistance, while some families had also received other relief commodities, including hygiene and winter preparedness kits.
- In December, the GoP announced the de-notification of five tribal areas in Bara, including Aka Khel, Kamar Khel, Malik din Khel, Shalobar, and Stori Khel, deeming them safe for return, according to FDMA. Bara was initially notified—a process whereby an area is fast-tracked for humanitarian assistance following a natural disaster, security operation requiring evacuation, or health concern—in 2008 and remained under notification status until the recent de-notification, according to OCHA. The GoP plans to facilitate voluntary returns by establishing three embarkation points, one in Jalozai camp and two in host communities, from which FDMA and humanitarian partners will transport returnees to reception points in Bara and provide support, including cash assistance, food, and relief commodities, according to the Protection Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian protection activities, comprising UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other stakeholders.
- As requested by the GoP, the Protection Cluster conducted a Return Intention Survey in December of those eligible to participate in organized returns to de-notified areas of Bara. While 58 percent of survey participants stated intent to return, many expressed concerns regarding key challenges—such as damaged or destroyed infrastructure, insecurity, insufficient access to health facilities, and the lack of livelihood opportunities—to rebuilding their lives in Bara.
- The GoP military operation in Bara was the second in 2014 to cause widespread population displacement in northwestern Pakistan. In mid-June, the GoP launched a large-scale military operation against militant groups in NWA, causing more than 961,000 people to flee to surrounding areas of FATA, KPK, and other parts of Pakistan, as well as neighboring provinces in Afghanistan, according to OCHA. As of November, the GoP reported that 454,000 people—nearly 74,400 families—from NWA remained displaced in FATA and KPK.
- In FY 2014, USAID/OFDA approved 24 awards under the RAPID fund to assist populations displaced from NWA to FATA and KPK. USAID/OFDA partners have provided IDPs from NWA with emergency relief commodities, including hygiene kits and household items, as well as shelter and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) support.

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## AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

- Below-average rainfall during two successive monsoon seasons has resulted in drought conditions affecting more than 1.7 million people in southeast Pakistan, according to a January 2015 ACAPS report. In November, WFP reported that the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) for Tharparkar and parts of Ghotki, Khaipur, Sanghar, Sukkur, and Umerkot districts, Sindh Province, increased to Emergency—IPC 4—levels as a result of the prolonged drought.<sup>4</sup> Drought conditions in the most-affected areas have resulted in crop failure and adverse impacts on livestock—a key source of livelihoods for residents in these areas—exacerbating chronic food insecurity and malnutrition, and leading to the death of more than 100 children since October, OCHA reports.
- In mid-December, OCHA reported that three GoP wheat distributions had benefited more than 250,000 families in Tharparkar and surrounding areas, with a fourth distribution ongoing. In addition, OCHA reported that the GoP military distributed food rations benefiting more than 14,000 families and is operating 29 medical camps across the region. WFP and the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)—in partnership with the GoP and NGOs—are providing

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<sup>4</sup> The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a standardized tool that aims to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5.

nutrition support to children ages 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women and have launched a series of short-term employment activities that had benefited nearly 1,000 families as of mid-December. The GoP, in coordination with humanitarian partners, is providing livestock support, primarily through vaccination and treatment programs, to alleviate the adverse impact of water and fodder shortages.

- Ongoing insecurity and displacement have limited livelihood opportunities and increased vulnerability to food insecurity for displaced families in northern Pakistan. A multi-sector survey conducted by the IDP Vulnerability Assessment and Profiling project—a joint initiative by the humanitarian community to gather data on conflict-displaced populations from FATA and KP—found that while adequate food was available in most markets, 75 percent of households lacked the financial resources to purchase food from local markets.
- USAID/FFP has provided WFP with \$30 million to date in FY 2015 to support emergency relief and food assistance activities to benefit 89,000 people affected by instability in FATA, 700,000 flood victims, and more than 1.5 million IDPs. Of the total, \$15 million will support the local and regional procurement and distribution of food commodities to food-insecure individuals, while \$5 million will support cash distributions to increase access to food for vulnerable families. USAID/FFP has also allocated \$10 million to support the processing of wheat donated by the GoP into fortified flour.

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## HEALTH AND WASH

- The number of poliovirus cases in Pakistan continued to increase in 2014. The Global Polio Eradication Initiative—a public-private partnership between national governments, the UN World Health Organization (WHO), Rotary International, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and UNICEF—reported nearly 300 confirmed cases of poliovirus in 2014, compared to approximately 90 cases recorded the previous year. According to WHO, health officials recorded nearly 82 percent of cases in FATA and KP, where insecurity and ongoing conflict have impeded immunization team access.
- The Global Polio Eradication Initiative reported that immunization activities in affected areas remained ongoing as of January, with a particular focus on high-risk and previously inaccessible areas of FATA. Health actors established 100 permanent vaccination points at the perimeter of conflict-affected areas, with the intention of reaching displaced populations while in transit.
- The GoP cancelled its first anti-polio campaign of 2015—intended to vaccinate 8.5 million children in FATA, KP, and other high-risk areas of Balochistan, Punjab, Rawalpindi, and Sindh provinces—due to security concerns. The GoP plans to reach the target populations in a nationwide polio vaccination campaign scheduled to begin on January 19, according to international media reports.
- Insecurity has resulted in the death of more than 60 polio workers or their police escorts since 2012, media report. Of 71 threats or attacks recorded by OCHA between January and November, 59 were related to polio campaigns.
- OCHA reported that nearly 23 million Pakistanis—including more than 21 million children and nearly 2 million pregnant and lactating women—were malnourished as of November. Between January and December, nutrition support, including health screenings, therapeutic and supplemental feeding programs, and multi-micronutrient supplements, reached an estimated 650,000 people in need, according to the UN.
- The GoP recently announced the commitment of approximately 131.2 million Pakistani rupees—approximately \$1.3 million—to facilitate IDP returns to Bara and support the reconstruction of affected areas, including the development of basic health facilities and the rehabilitation of WASH infrastructure.

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## OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- As of December, donors had funded 60 percent of the \$285 million requested in the 2014 Humanitarian Strategic Plan to provide multi-sector humanitarian assistance to IDP populations in FATA and KP and malnourished communities across Pakistan, according to OCHA. Of the \$170 million received, more than \$140 million was contributed to the Food Security Cluster.

## CONTEXT

- Since August 2008, conflict between the GoP and militants in FATA and KPk has resulted in the internal displacement of millions of Pakistanis. Spontaneous and GoP-assisted returns to areas of origin have occurred each year; however, GoP security operations in FATA, primarily in Khyber Agency, have resulted in continued displacement. While returns continue, the overall security situation in Pakistan remains volatile, with ongoing security incidents, sectarian violence, and military operations contributing to displacement and related humanitarian needs.
- On October 31, 2014, U.S. Ambassador Richard G. Olson reissued a disaster declaration due to continued humanitarian needs resulting from conflict and displacement in Pakistan. USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP staff based in Islamabad continue to work closely with partners to respond to urgent conflict- and displacement-related humanitarian needs.

### HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN FOR THE COMPLEX EMERGENCY PROVIDED IN FY 2015<sup>1</sup>

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/OFDA<sup>2</sup></b>			
Implementing Partner	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements	KPk Province	\$1,999,830
	Administrative and Support Costs		\$36,315
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE FOR THE COMPLEX EMERGENCY</b>			<b>\$2,036,145</b>
<b>USAID/FFP<sup>3</sup></b>			
WFP	Local and Regional Food Procurement	Countrywide	\$15,000,000
WFP	Cash Transfers for Food	Countrywide	\$5,000,000
WFP	To Support 'Twinning' of Wheat	FATA and KPk Provinces	\$10,000,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE FOR THE COMPLEX EMERGENCY</b>			<b>\$30,000,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN FOR THE COMPLEX EMERGENCY IN FY 2015</b>			<b>\$32,036,145</b>

### HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN FOR THE COMPLEX EMERGENCY PROVIDED IN FY 2014<sup>1</sup>

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/OFDA<sup>2</sup></b>			
Implementing Partner	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$12,405,359
Implementing Partner	Risk Management Policy and Practice	FATA, KPk, Sindh Provinces	\$471,353
	Administrative and Support Costs		\$526,119
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE FOR THE COMPLEX EMERGENCY</b>			<b>\$13,402,831</b>
<b>USAID/FFP<sup>3</sup></b>			
WFP	47,470 MT of Title II Emergency Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$58,347,700
WFP	To Support 'Twinning' of Wheat	FATA and KPk Provinces	\$11,541,450
WFP	530 MT of Title II Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Foods	Countrywide	\$2,900,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE FOR THE COMPLEX EMERGENCY</b>			<b>\$72,789,150</b>

STATE/PRM			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Health, Livelihoods, Protection, Relief Commodities, Shelter, WASH	Countrywide	\$3,600,000
UNHCR	Camp Coordination and Management, Protection, Relief Commodities, Shelter	Regional	\$11,200,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE FOR THE COMPLEX EMERGENCY</b>			<b>\$14,800,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN FOR THE COMPLEX EMERGENCY IN FY 2014</b>			<b>\$100,991,981</b>

<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

<sup>2</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of January 22, 2015.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated value of food assistance.

## PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for disaster responses around the world can be found at [www.interaction.org](http://www.interaction.org).
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
  - The Center for International Disaster Information: [www.cidi.org](http://www.cidi.org) or +1.202.821.1999.
  - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int).

USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID website at <http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict/responding-times-crisis/where-we-work>